

10 GEORGE V

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

A. 1920

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 18—1919.]

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1910

1910-1911

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,

Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

OTTAWA, February 2, 1920.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
1918-19

This is the second Annual Report of the Department.

During more than eight months of the year actual hostilities in the great world war continued, and as the strain and stress in consequence increased with its duration, it is a matter of no surprise that immigration decreased in comparison with that of the preceding year.

The following is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Period.	From British Isles	From United States.	From other Countries.	Totals.
Calendar year 1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
“ 1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
“ 1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
“ 1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
“ 1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
“ 1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
“ 1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,536
“ 1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
“ 1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
“ 1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
“ 1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
“ 1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
“ 1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
“ 1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
“ 1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
“ 1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
“ 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
“ 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
“ 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
“ “ 1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
“ “ 1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
“ “ 1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
“ “ 1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
“ “ 1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ “ 1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
“ “ 1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
“ “ 1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
“ “ 1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
“ “ 1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
“ “ 1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
“ “ 1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
“ “ 1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
“ “ 1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
“ “ 1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
“ “ 1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702

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BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

During the year, there were 9,914 immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, as compared with 3,178 in the previous year.

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

An increase from 4,582 to 7,073 in arrivals from continental countries during the last fiscal year as compared with that of the preceding year is shown.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

There is a marked decrease in the number of immigrant arrivals from the United States; during last fiscal year, there were 40,715 arrivals as against 71,314 in 1917-18; this represents a falling off to the extent of 43 per cent.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION.

Reports will be included dealing with immigration inspection. During the year a careful survey of the department was made by Commissioners appointed therefor, and as a result of this survey about 100 employees were retired from the service as filling positions no longer necessary. A number of immigration halls were closed, which were found to have outlived their usefulness. As a further result of the report of the Commissioners the work of the department in Canada has been placed under three Commissioners. The Eastern District includes all the territory east of longitude 87 west. The Western District includes all territory east of longitude 116.15 west and west of longitude 87 west. The Pacific District includes all territory west of longitude 116.15 west. Reports of the three Commissioners will be found herewith.

It is gratifying to note that there has been no relaxation in the enforcement of regulations pertaining to the admission and rejection of passengers along the international boundary.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of British children, unaccompanied by parents or guardians, occupies a distinct and important place in the work of the department, a separate report on this interesting subject will be included.

During the year a Publicity Bureau has been added to the department with a Director of Publicity at Ottawa, and a Director, Bureau of Publicity and Information at Winnipeg.

Beginning with July, 1917, the department became interested in the return to Canada from the United Kingdom of the dependents of Canadian soldiers. Between that date and the date of the armistice (November 11, 1918), slightly over 17,000 dependents returned to Canada. Many of these had to be landed at New York and accompanied by officers of the department, from New York to points in Canada. In January, 1919, it was decided to repatriate at public expense the wives and minor children of Canadian soldiers. During the first few weeks following the signing of

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the armistice the work of arranging passage in the United Kingdom was attended to by the Overseas Military Authorities, but beginning the latter part of January, 1919, this work was returned to the control of the department. Dependents who sailed on or after November 11, 1918, were supplied with free third-class rail and ocean transportation. In order to provide for dependents better safeguards and comforts than usually accompany third-class travel, the department arranged for conductors and conductresses on the ships, and conductors on the special trains from Canadian ocean ports to destination in Canada. In addition to this the Department of Militia and Defence provided medical officers, and the Canadian Red Cross provided nurses to travel on trains in Canada. The special trains carrying dependents were equipped with mattresses, blankets, and pillows without charge to the dependents. The number of dependents who sailed between the date of the armistice and the end of the fiscal year was 9,466, and it is estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 still remain to be brought back.

The return of soldiers and dependents has produced serious congestion in ocean transport, and this condition is likely to continue for the best part of another year. Already there are signs of a revival of immigration from European countries, and in connection with this there are numerous problems which will require most careful consideration. Some attention has already been given to a more advanced policy in the selection of our future immigration. The movement itself, however, is not likely to be noticeable for another twelve months.

W. W. CORY,
Acting Deputy Minister.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, W. D. SCOTT.

SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1918-19.

Per ocean travel—		
St. John.. . . .	7,034	
Vancouver.. . . .	3,478	
Victoria.. . . .	2,238	
Halifax.. . . .	1,606	
North Sydney.. . . .	513	
Quebec.. . . .	287	
New York.. . . .	1,808	
Portland.. . . .	21	
Boston.. . . .	2	
	1,831	
From the United States.. . . .		16,987
		40,715
Total.. . . .		57,702

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1918-19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	271	171	89	531	249	395	169	813
May.....	348	239	160	747	327	220	160	707
June.....	236	262	101	599	371	166	81	618
July.....	227	249	144	620	375	236	138	749
August.....	208	270	145	623	542	227	136	905
September.....	159	377	176	712	272	213	141	626
October.....	280	329	205	814	459	496	287	1,242
November.....	138	164	118	420	700	432	267	1,399
December.....	265	401	221	887	512	473	225	1,210
January.....	216	99	59	374	716	1,261	571	2,548
February.....	207	59	26	292	762	893	320	1,975
March.....	224	621	296	1,141	826	2,267	1,102	4,195
Totals.....	2,779	3,241	1,740	7,760	6,111	7,279	3,597	16,987

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1918-19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	10,283	2,138	1,988	14,409	3,086	1,530	1,694	6,310
May.....	6,788	2,031	1,677	10,496	2,261	1,265	1,028	4,554
June.....	3,842	1,694	1,265	6,801	1,453	1,118	706	3,277
July.....	3,001	1,281	887	5,169	1,180	951	588	2,719
August.....	3,512	1,235	968	5,715	1,820	939	851	3,610
September.....	3,431	1,095	851	5,377	1,281	872	682	2,835
October.....	2,837	1,180	1,055	5,072	832	735	627	2,194
November.....	2,597	917	855	4,369	723	584	489	1,796
December.....	2,043	690	500	3,233	1,021	649	556	2,226
January.....	1,691	474	321	2,486	1,152	548	385	2,085
February.....	1,361	497	391	2,249	1,367	675	599	2,641
March.....	3,332	1,302	1,304	5,938	3,555	1,449	1,464	6,468
Totals.....	44,718	14,534	12,062	71,314	19,731	11,315	9,669	40,715

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1918-19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	10,554	2,309	2,077	14,940	3,335	1,925	1,863	7,123
May.....	7,136	2,270	1,837	11,243	2,588	1,485	1,188	5,261
June.....	4,078	1,956	1,366	7,400	1,824	1,284	787	3,895
July.....	3,228	1,530	1,031	5,789	1,555	1,187	726	3,468
August.....	3,720	1,505	1,113	6,338	2,362	1,166	987	4,515
September.....	3,590	1,472	1,027	6,089	1,553	1,085	823	3,461
October.....	3,117	1,509	1,260	5,886	1,291	1,231	914	3,436
November.....	2,735	1,081	973	4,789	1,423	1,016	756	3,195
December.....	2,308	1,091	721	4,120	1,533	1,122	781	3,436
January.....	1,907	573	380	2,860	1,868	1,809	956	4,633
February.....	1,568	556	417	2,541	2,129	1,568	919	4,616
March.....	3,556	1,923	1,600	7,079	4,381	3,716	2,566	10,663
Totals.....	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year, 1918-19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
St. John.....	243	490	276	1,009	601	4,400	2,033	7,034
Vancouver.....	497	96	71	664	3,157	149	172	3,478
Victoria.....	709	391	87	1,187	1,586	533	119	2,238
Halifax.....	70	821	452	1,343	130	954	522	1,606
North Sydney.....	453	450	256	1,159	119	229	165	513
Quebec.....	173	379	225	777	97	110	80	287
United States ports (New York, Portland and Boston).....	634	614	373	1,621	421	904	506	1,831
From the United States.....	44,718	14,534	12,062	71,314	19,731	11,315	9,669	40,715
Totals.....	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702

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Sex, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

Description.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States	Totals.
Sex—			
Males.....	6,111	19,731	25,842
Females.....	7,279	11,315	18,594
Children.....	3,597	9,669	13,266
Totals.....	16,987	40,715	57,702
Trade or Occupation—			
Farmers and Farm Labourers—			
Males.....	583	9,553	10,136
Females.....	255	3,413	3,668
Children.....	141	4,780	4,921
General Labourers—			
Males.....	797	2,648	3,445
Females.....	110	734	844
Children.....	60	535	595
Mechanics—			
Males.....	334	3,778	4,112
Females.....	265	1,205	1,470
Children.....	153	1,120	1,273
Clerks, Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	457	1,078	1,535
Females.....	155	640	795
Children.....	35	254	289
Miners—			
Males.....	15	273	288
Females.....	15	53	68
Children.....	18	48	66
Female servants.....	508	1,188	1,696
Not classified—			
Males.....	3,925	2,401	6,326
Females.....	5,971	4,082	10,053
Children.....	3,190	2,932	6,122
Destination—			
Maritime Provinces.....	1,325	2,535	3,860
Quebec.....	1,566	5,206	6,772
Ontario.....	4,988	8,838	13,826
Manitoba.....	1,141	3,721	4,862
Saskatchewan.....	1,126	7,426	8,552
Alberta.....	1,275	10,365	11,640
British Columbia.....	5,565	2,525	8,090
Yukon Territory.....	1	99	100

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1918-19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1917-18, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	2,477	7,954	5,477	.....
Irish.....	174	336	162	.....
Scotch.....	473	1,518	1,045	.....
Welsh.....	54	106	52	.....
Total British.....	3,178	9,914	6,736	.....
African, South.....	4	.....	.....	4
Australian.....	34	35	1	.....
Galician.....	.....	2	2	.....
Belgian.....	19	48	29	.....
Bermudian.....	10	1	.....	9
Chinese.....	769	4,333	3,564	.....
Cuban.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch.....	94	59	.....	35
French.....	114	222	108	.....
German.....	1	1	.....	.....
Greek.....	45	4	.....	41
Hebrew—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2	15	13	.....
“ Russian.....	30	7	.....	23
Italian.....	189	49	.....	140
Jamaican.....	24	2	.....	22
Japanese.....	883	1,178	295	.....
Maltese.....	144	2	.....	142
Mexican.....	1	3	2	.....
Negro.....	35	22	.....	13
Newfoundland.....	1,199	512	.....	687
New Zealand.....	13	15	2	.....
Persian.....	2	2	.....	.....
Polish—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S.....	.....	3	3	.....
“ Russian.....	.....	1	1	.....
Portuguese.....	1	.....	.....	1
Russian—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian, N.E.S.....	42	42	.....	.....
Finnish.....	113	2	.....	111
Scandinavian—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	74	44	.....	30
Icelandic.....	3	12	9	.....
Norwegian.....	235	91	.....	144
Swedish.....	156	101	.....	55
Serbian.....	.....	1	1	.....
Spanish.....	28	12	.....	16
Swiss.....	12	11	.....	1
Turkish—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrian.....	2	.....	.....	2
U. S. A. Citizens, via ocean ports.....	28	21	.....	7
West Indian.....	273	220	.....	53
Total Continental, etc.....	4,582	7,073	2,491	.....
From the United States.....	71,314	40,715	.....	30,599
Total immigration.....	79,074	57,702	.....	21,372

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

During the fiscal year 1918-19, there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 73,062 passengers of whom 17,305 travelled saloon, and 55,757 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 13,873 were destined to Canada and 3,432 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 51,823 were for Canada and 3,934 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 23,036 returned Canadians and 11,800 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 16,987 souls, which together

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with the 40,715 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 57,702, a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, of 21,372 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....						1		1		1		1
Algerian.....					1			1	1			1
Australian.....	1	6	4	11	39	35	8	82	40	41	12	93
Argentinian.....					1			1	1			1
Austrian.....						1		1		1		1
Belgian.....	5	5	1	11	4	1		5	9	6	1	16
Bermudian.....	1	2	4	7	2	2	3	7	3	4	7	14
Chilian.....					1			1	1			1
Chinese.....	35	4	9	48					35	4	9	48
Cuban.....						1		1		1		1
Dutch.....	2	3		5	12	2	2	16	14	5	2	21
French.....	6	16	3	25	12	9	2	23	18	25	5	48
German.....					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Great Britain and Ire- land—												
English.....	125	637	300	1,062	231	114	42	387	356	751	342	1,449
Irish.....	10	43	11	64	17	10	4	31	27	53	15	95
Scotch.....	28	105	46	179	41	22	2	65	69	127	48	244
Welsh.....	2	6		8	2	2		4	4	8		12
Greek.....	1			1	5	1		6	6	1		7
Hawaiian.....					3	1		4	3	1		4
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	5	2	1	8	3			3	8	2	1	11
" Russian.....					2			2	2			2
Hindoo.....					3	1		4	3	1		4
Italian.....	3			3	9	1		10	12	1		13
Jamaican.....	7	13		20					7	13		20
Japanese.....	1	1		2	43	6		49	44	7		51
Mexican.....					1	1		2	1	1		2
Negro.....	9	35	2	46	4	29	4	37	13	64	6	83
Newfoundland.....	129	241	117	487	305	379	86	770	434	620	203	1,257
New Zealand.....					13	10	1	24	13	10	1	24
Persian.....					1			1	1			1
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.....					1	2		3	1	2		3
" Russian.....					4			4	4			4
Portuguese.....	4	1		5	5			5	9	1		10
Roumanian.....					2			2	2			2
Russian.....	6	1	2	9	61	24	14	99	67	25	16	108
Scandinavian—												
Danish.....	2			2	8	2		10	10	2		12
Icelandic.....		3		3	2			2	2	3		5
Norwegian.....	7	2		9	25	5	1	31	32	7	1	40
Swedish.....	2	1		3	7	3	1	11	9	4	1	14
Spanish.....	2	1	1	4	15	6	8	29	17	7	9	33
Swiss.....		2		2	3	2		5	3	4		7
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.....					1			1	1			1
Armenian.....	1			1					1			1
Syrian.....	1	2	1	4	10	1	1	12	11	3	2	16
U. S. A. Citizens.....	16	13	3	32	849	558	191	1,598	865	571	194	1,630
West Indian.....	20	43	10	73	2	5	1	8	22	48	11	81
Returned Canadian.....	2,520	2,148	906	5,574					2,520	2,148	906	5,574
Tourist.....	3,602	1,959	604	6,165	48	21	2	71	3,650	1,980	606	6,236
Totals.....	6,553	5,295	2,025	13,873	1,799	1,259	374	3,432	8,352	6,554	2,399	17,305

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TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian.....	10	18	7	35	44	33	13	90	54	51	20	125
Austro-Hungarian—												
Bohemian.....						1		1		1		1
Galician.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
Belgian.....	18	23	7	48	18	2	1	21	36	25	8	69
Bermudian.....	1			1					1			1
Brazilian.....					1			1	1			1
Chinese.....	4,095	63	175	4,333					4,095	63	175	4,333
Dutch.....	16	28	15	59	10			10	26	28	15	69
French.....	92	108	22	222	2	2	2	6	94	110	24	228
German.....	1			1	6			6	7			7
Great Britain and Ire-												
land—												
English.....	591	4,957	2,406	7,954	223	161	49	433	814	5,118	2,455	8,387
Irish.....	40	188	108	336	38	26	6	70	78	214	114	406
Scotch.....	183	841	494	1,518	70	59	17	146	253	900	511	1,664
Welsh.....	15	63	28	106	4	3	3	10	19	66	31	116
Greek.....	2	2		4	1			1	3	2		5
Hawaiian.....					7	2	2	11	7	2	2	11
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2	7	6	15		2	4	6	2	9	10	21
“ Russian.....	5	2		7	12	16	15	43	17	18	15	50
Hindoo.....					1			1	1			1
Italian.....	8	25	16	49	4	1		5	12	26	16	54
Jamaican.....	2			2					2			2
Japanese.....	584	530	64	1,178	25	11		36	609	541	64	1,214
Maltese.....	2			2					2			2
Mexican.....	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	1	1	4
Negro.....	10	12		22	11	24	2	37	21	36	2	59
Newfoundland.....	118	230	164	512	257	142	54	453	375	372	218	965
New Zealand.....	2	11	2	15	20	9	5	34	22	20	7	49
Persian.....	2			2					2			2
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.....	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
“ Russian.....		1		1	2			2	2	1		3
Portuguese.....					86	77	159	322	86	77	159	322
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.....	16	10	16	42	65	90	123	278	81	100	139	320
Finnish.....	2			2	9			9	11			11
Scandinavian—												
Danish.....	25	10	9	44	14	3	3	20	39	13	12	64
Icelandic.....	7	3	2	12	1			1	8	3	2	13
Norwegian.....	30	46	15	91	37	2	2	41	67	48	17	132
Swedish.....	30	45	26	101	22	4		26	52	49	26	127
Serbian.....	1			1		2	2	4	1	2	2	5
Spanish.....	11	1		12	142	80	187	409	153	81	187	421
Swiss.....	6	5		11	3			3	9	5		14
Turkish—												
Armenian.....					6	3	7	16	6	3	7	16
U. S. A. Citizens.....	9	6	6	21	488	199	100	787	497	205	106	808
West Indian.....	171	41	8	220	8	15	5	28	179	56	13	248
Total immigration.....	6,111	7,279	3,597	16,987	1,639	969	761	3,369	7,750	8,248	4,358	20,356
Returned Canadian.....	14,268	5,054	3,714	23,036					14,268	5,054	3,714	23,036
Tourist.....	10,595	900	305	11,800	485	33	47	565	11,080	933	352	12,365
Totals.....	30,974	13,233	7,616	51,823	2,124	1,002	808	3,934	33,098	14,235	8,424	55,757

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TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Australian.....	1	4		8	2				11	5	3	1	35
Galician.....			2										2
Belgian.....	4	4	2	2	3	3	6		2	3	4	15	48
Bermudian.....										1			1
Chinese.....	135	190	222	247	410	211	316	544	395	601	633	429	4,333
Dutch.....			7	4	18		15			6	1	8	59
French.....	19	20	26	3	17	9	14	8	5	17	24	60	222
German.....										1			1
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.....	349	197	147	247	166	253	492	495	493	1,515	1,012	2,588	7,954
Irish.....	25	11	4	1	2	4	19	27	19	60	25	139	336
Scotch.....	50	52	5	55	27	21	100	73	117	217	123	678	1,518
Welsh.....	6	9	1	2	4	4	5	5	5	18	10	37	106
Greek.....	1	2							1				4
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.				1			5	8			1		15
" Russian						1		1		2		3	7
Italian.....	17	12			9		1	4		1		5	49
Jamaican.....				2									2
Japanese.....	134	127	141	113	114	22	91	81	56	38	90	171	1,178
Maltese.....	2												2
Mexican.....												3	3
Negro.....	1	7	1	4	1		3	3		1		1	22
Newfoundland....	33	49	31	39	80	46	81	51	50	25	14	13	512
New Zealand.....		2		6		4			1		2		15
Persian.....												2	2
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.										2	1		3
" Russian											1		1
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	12	3	6	3	1	1		7		2		7	42
Finnish.....	1					1							2
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	3	5	1			2	5	4	1	1	12	10	44
Icelandic.....				4	4				2	1		1	12
Norwegian.....	7	2	6		10	18	2	9	8	9	10	10	91
Swedish.....	2	10	4		13	5	37	4	8	4	4	10	101
Serbian.....	1												1
Spanish.....	7			1		1	1				1	1	12
Swiss.....	1			1	3	1		3				2	11
U.S.A. Citizens.	2				1		2	1	1	9	4	1	21
West Indian.....		1	12	6	20	19	47	71	35	9			220
Totals....	813	707	618	749	905	626	1,242	1,399	1,210	2,548	1,975	4,195	16,987

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TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists.....	62	58	48	43	69	22	80	47	40	80	140	290	979
General labourers.....	65	121	85	82	69	52	106	109	72	32	94	80	967
Mechanics.....	36	63	43	58	42	15	58	71	45	92	81	148	752
Clerks, traders, etc...	56	56	35	38	54	44	49	74	40	53	75	73	647
Miners.....	.....	.....	8	5	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	3	24	48
Female servants.....	21	31	17	23	27	13	37	32	31	34	31	211	508
Not classified.....	573	378	382	500	643	475	911	1,065	982	2,257	1,551	3,369	13,086
Totals.....	813	707	618	749	905	626	1,242	1,399	1,210	2,548	1,975	4,195	16,987
Maritime Provinces...	64	59	48	53	80	92	122	150	141	182	114	220	1,325
Quebec.....	90	131	76	87	65	92	112	96	99	158	159	401	1,566
Ontario.....	226	138	88	192	145	209	399	273	400	866	527	1,525	4,988
Manitoba.....	53	47	29	45	32	23	72	60	64	186	111	419	1,141
Saskatchewan.....	57	39	34	36	35	48	90	75	67	173	119	353	1,126
Alberta.....	51	39	29	39	43	60	72	120	73	185	165	399	1,275
British Columbia.....	272	254	314	296	505	102	375	625	366	798	780	878	5,565
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	813	707	618	749	905	626	1,242	1,399	1,210	2,548	1,975	4,195	16,987

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian.....	10	18	7	35	4	4	4	2					
Galician.....	1	1		2							1	1	
Belgian.....	18	23	7	48	2	1	3	3			4		
Bermudian.....	1			1				1					
Chinese.....	4,095	63	175	4,333	56			260					
Dutch.....	16	28	15	59	9	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2
French.....	92	108	22	222	12	6	2	12	6	3	34	17	3
German.....	1			1	1								
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.....	591	4,957	2,406	7,954	161	139	79	49	27	22	146	166	93
Irish.....	40	188	108	336	8	7	3	10	2	5	5	7	3
Scotch.....	183	841	494	1,518	41	20	19	12	8	10	56	40	40
Welsh.....	15	63	28	106	6	3					3		
Greek.....	2	2		4				1					
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2	7	6	15				1				4	3
“ Russian.....	5	2		7							2	1	
Italian.....	8	25	16	49	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	
Jamaican.....	2			2									
Japanese.....	584	530	64	1,178	217	43	3	208	59	3	17	2	
Maltese.....	2			2				2					
Mexican.....	1	1	1	3									
Negro.....	10	12		22				6			4	1	
Newfoundland.....	118	230	164	512				69	3	7	15	5	6
New Zealand.....	2	11	2	15							1	3	
Persian.....	2			2									
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.....	2	1		3							1		
“ Russian.....		1		1									
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.....	16	10	16	42	2	3	2	6			2		
Finnish.....	2			2	1								
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	25	10	9	44	19	5	7	3			1		
Icelandic.....	7	3	2	12	3	2	2				1		
Norwegian.....	30	46	15	91	10	5	5	9	1		2		1
Swedish.....	30	45	26	101	20	10	8	4			3	3	
Serbian.....	1			1									
Spanish.....	11	1		12	1			3			5		
Swiss.....	6	5		11	2								
U. S. A. Citizens.....	9	5	6	21	2								
West Indian.....	171	41	8	220	4			130		1	28	12	2
Totals.....	6,111	7,279	3,597	16,987	583	255	141	797	110	60	334	265	153

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for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	9	3	1	.....	5	1	1	8	19	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	20	4	1	25	7	3	9	1	2	.....
343	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3436	62	172	40	411	768	61	144	94	2,815	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	5	.....	1	10	3	9	32	4	.....
11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	11	23	64	13	22	104	23	22	27	13	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	95	16	6	4	6	204	186	4,322	2,190	564	675	3,319	756	668	838	1,133	1
3	2	4	.....	1	.....	21	14	148	93	12	31	131	35	38	42	47	.....
13	34	8	5	8	7	101	56	630	410	71	170	502	199	152	147	277	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	5	50	27	4	15	39	7	11	16	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	9	2	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12	11	4	11	32	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	7	1	2	1	3	6	107	412	54	.....	.....	3	2	5	31	1,137	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	2	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	71	32	150	149	392	33	78	5	1	.....	3	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	11	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	14	.....	20	2	.....	4	2	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	4	5	3	5	5	6	16	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8	18	9	13	6	4	4	22	25	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	15	18	4	5	9	16	21	15	31	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	5	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	1	4	8	1	3	1	3	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	7	3	5	188	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
457	155	35	15	15	18	508	3925	5,971	3,190	1,325	1,566	4,988	1,141	1,126	1,275	5,565	1

STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1919.

		Fiscal Year.																	Totals.
		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907. 1	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	
<i>By Causes.</i>																			
Accompanying patients.....	16			13	39	21	58	60	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1		581
Bad character.....				12	1	61	181	87	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	946
Contract labour.....							23		33	28	3							4	91
Criminality.....				1	6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4		1	1	76
Head tax.....											6								6
Lack of funds.....								67	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	3,243
Likely to become public charges.....					1		85	66	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	2,071
Medical causes.....	257			56	73	57	292	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	4,974
Not complying with regulations.....				529	404	264	513	7	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	561
Previously rejected.....						30	3			1	8	1							10
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	12,559
<i>By Nationalities.</i>																			
British.....	2	8	13	76	61	61	130	146	183	233	227	161	171	169	42	28	5	11	1,666
American.....			27	17	17	17	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	29	28	15	11	9	279
Other countries.....	271	266	571	431	362	362	979	361	1,319	1,957	743	581	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	10,614
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	12,559

¹ Nine months.

STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1919.

		Fiscal Year.																	Totals.
		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	
<i>By Causes.</i>																			
Accompanying patients.....	4	3	1	4	35	26	21	44	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	252	
Bad character.....		1		4		30	71		71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	1,040	
Criminality.....		1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	2,979	
Medical causes.....	49	61	58	110	126	392	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	3,658	
Not complying with regulations.....									12	8	4	4						28	
Public charges.....	14	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	5,347	
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	13,304	
<i>By Nationalities.</i>																			
British.....	50	69	74	112	168	607	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	7,110	
American.....				2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	279	3,379	
Other countries.....	17	16	12	23	25	181	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	2,815	
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	13,304	
<i>By Provinces.</i>																			
Maritime Provinces.....																			
Quebec.....	18	2		3	2	14	19	24	25	13	45	45	55	48	19	18	22	354	
Ontario.....	3	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	397	236	108	123	96	2,920	
Manitoba.....		3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	162	5,035	
Saskatchewan.....					66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	199	143	40	59	21		
Alberta.....	46	64	67	88	3	19	27	19	23	35	44	59	85	96	54	37	31	3,526	
British Columbia.....					4	24	14	63	55	95	131	164	224	114	34	30	19		
Yukon Territory.....					5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	228	145	116	91	103	1,461	
					1								3		1	3		8	
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	13,304	

¹Nine months.

The following is a statement showing literature ordered during 1918-19:—

"Immigration Facts and Figures"	1,000
"Canada Annual"	300
"Le Canada" (French)	10,000
"5,000 Facts about Canada"	500
"School Map"	10,000
"Atlas of Canada"	150,000
"Atlas of Canada" (British Edition)	350,000
"Canada West"	315,328
"Report on Juvenile Immigration"	1,000

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,
W. D. SCOTT.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, 4,333 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 267 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 4,066 upon payment of \$500 each. For the purpose of comparison it is considered advisable to publish statistics relating to Chinese immigration since the imposition of the first head tax in 1885, which head tax was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904:—

Fiscal Years.	Exempts.	Paying Tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt.	Registered for leave.	Total revenue.
					\$ cts
1886	1	211	0.47	829	11,693 00
1887		124		734	7,424 50
1888		290		868	15,694 50
1889	112	782	12.53	1,322	40,808 00
1890	97	1,069	8.32	1,671	56,258 00
1891	12	2,114	0.56	1,617	107,785 50
1892	6	3,276	0.18	2,168	166,502 50
1893	14	2,244	0.62	1,277	113,491 00
1894	22	2,087	1.04	666	105,021 50
1895	22	1,440	1.50	473	72,475 00
1896	24	1,762	1.34	697	88,800 50
1897	24	2,447	0.97	768	123,119 50
1898	17	2,175	0.78	802	109,754 00
1899	17	4,385	0.39	859	220,309 50
1900	26	4,231	0.61	1,102	215,102 00
1901	26	2,518	1.02	1,204	178,704 00
1902	62	3,525	1.73	1,922	364,972 00
1903	84	5,245	1.58	2,044	526,744 00
1904	128	4,719	2.64	1,920	474,420 00
1904-5	69	8	89.61	2,080	6,080 00
1905-6	146	22	86.90	2,421	13,521 00
1906-7	200	91	68.73	2,594	48,094 00
1907-8	752	1,482	33.66	3,535	746,535 00
1908-9	695	1,411	33.00	3,731	713,131 00
1909-10	688	1,614	29.89	4,002	813,003 00
1910-11	805	4,515	15.13	3,956	2,262,056 00
1911-12	498	6,083	7.56	4,322	3,049,722 00
1912-13	367	7,078	4.93	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14	238	5,274	4.32	3,450	2,644,593 00
1914-15	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124 00
1915-16	69	20	77.53	4,064	19,389 00
1916-17	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487 00
1917-18	119	650	15.47	2,907	336,757 00
1918-19	267	4,066	6.56	3,244	2,069,669 00
Total	5,831	78,385	7.43	74,676	19,999,482 00

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The Chinese Immigration Act provides that Chinese legally admitted into Canada may, upon payment of the \$1 fee, register out, which registration carries with it the right to free re-entry within a period of twelve months. By Orders in Council it has been provided that Chinese who left Canada on or since April 1, 1914, up to and including March 31, 1919, may remain away until twelve months after a proclamation has been published in "The Canada Gazette" that a state of war no longer exists. On March 31, 1919, there were away from Canada 5,587 Chinese who, under the provisions just quoted, are entitled to free re-entry. Lack of sufficient transportation facilities is the chief reason why the majority of these Chinese have not already returned to the Dominion.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF IMMIGRATION, PETER H. BRYCE.

OTTAWA, July 9, 1919.

With the continuation of the war during the spring and summer of 1918 there were, as for several former years but few immigrants to Canada from overseas though 40,715 from the United States served to maintain the activities of departmental work. It is of further interest to note that with the return of the soldiers to Canada there has been an unlooked for but notable addition to our population of British people as the wives of Canadian soldiers.

It is satisfactory to be able to say both from personal observation and from statements of our medical officers at the seaports, that the great proportion of these women will prove satisfactory additions to the population of Canada and make up in some degree for the lack of the usual immigrants of the years before the war. These medical officers have, however, been engaged especially in assisting the military authorities and when it is recalled that in some months since the armistice more than 30,000 soldiers have been landed in Canada much necessary if unusual work has been performed.

TABLE I.—The following table gives the number of persons detained for inspection and the number rejected in different years, at ocean ports:—

	Number held for Inspection.	Number Rejected.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.	273	272
" " " " 1904.	1,835	274
" " " " 1905.	2,559	611
" " " " 1906.	3,570	524
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.	3,543	440
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.	4,573	1,172
" " " " 1909.	3,544	509
" " " " 1910.	7,202	1,515
" " " " 1911.	8,457	2,210
" " " " 1912.	5,892	972
" " " " 1913.	3,559	756
" " " " 1914.	4,923	1,827
" " " " 1915.	2,081	998
" " " " 1916.	325	163
" " " " 1917.	384	174
" " " " 1918.	179	71
" " " " 1919.	668	70
Totals.	53,567	12,559

It is apparent from the table that the 668 persons detained out of the 16,987 immigrants from overseas countries is much the same proportion as the 8,457 detained out

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of 189,633 in 1911. The causes for the rejection of the seventy persons are seen in the following table:—

TABLE II.—Statement showing Immigrants rejected at Ocean Ports, by causes, in 1918-19.

Avoiding port of entry..	5
Barbers' itch..	1
Desertion..	1
Epilepsy..	2
Gonorrhea..	1
Ichthyosis..	1
Immorality..	1
Indirect passage..	2
Lack of funds..	10
Likely public charges..	23
Poor physique..	1
Prostitution..	1
Skilled labour..	4
Stowaway..	4
Trachoma..	11
Tuberculosis..	2
Total..	70

The table gives data, interesting as showing how varied are the causes which make persons undesirable as immigrants. Of these rejections thirteen were for distinctly illegal or immoral acts, while those classed as public charges always include various defective persons. Trachoma as a cause of rejection still continues to appear, especially in immigrants from the Orient.

TARLE III.—Statement of Causes for which Deportations have taken place for Fiscal Year 1918-19.

Accompanying..	10
Blindness..	1
Desertion..	2
Criminality..	234
Diabetes..	1
Drug habit..	8
Epilepsy..	2
Immorality..	12
Insanity..	49
Public charges..	90
Mentally weak..	3
Paralysis..	2
Prostitution..	23
Syphilis..	1
Tuberculosis..	3
Vagrancy..	13
Total..	454

This table gives much valuable information illustrating the misfortunes which continue to attach to a percentage of immigrants even after a number of years in Canada. Of the total 454 deported it will be noted that more than 50 per cent belonged to the criminal class; but it is fair to assume that some crimes were those incidental to times of war.

As usual, the "public charges" were numerous and doubtless included persons who might be placed under the mentally weak or other defective class. The 49 deported for insanity is an unduly large number, being almost one-quarter of the total deported for the same cause in 1913-14 when 384,878 immigrants entered Canada. It is notable that 8 persons were deported for the drug habit, and only 2 for epilepsy and 3 for tuberculosis. If vagrancy, syphilis, prostitution, immorality, the drug habit, desertion,

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and mentally weak be grouped making 62, and to these be added the 90 public charges, it is apparent that with the 234 criminals, 85 per cent of the deports are included. Of the total deports it is notable that 279 were American. This must be expected with the constant communication between Canada and the United States, although it is probable that war conditions have made the movement to Canada, to escape military responsibilities, greater than in times of peace.

TABLE IV.—Statement of Deportations by Nationalities.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1902-19.
British.....	186	36	99	7,110
American.....	324	407	279	3,379
Other countries.....	95	84	76	2,815

This brief review of the rejections and deportations of immigrants serves to make plain how, as exact statistics are prepared, we are obtaining comprehensive data upon which to base broad conclusions as to the effects of immigration. It seems on the surface that immoral and unsocial acts make up the greater number of causes of undesirable immigrants.

TABLE V.—Giving Deportations by Years and by Nationalities.

Total British immigration, 1903-1919.. . . .	1,160,597
Total United States immigration, 1903-1919.. . . .	1,224,418
Total from other countries, 1903-1919.. . . .	809,955
Total British deportations, 1903-1919.. . . .	7,110
Total United States deportations, 1903-1919.. . . .	3,379
Total deportations from other countries, 1903-1919.. . . .	2,815
Ratio of deportations of British.. . . .	1 to 163 persons.
Ratio of deportations of Americans.. . . .	1 to 362 "
Ratio of deportations of other countries.. . . .	1 to 288 "

The studies of crime, insanity and feeble-mindedness seem so intimate a part of the work of the medical inspection of the immigrant that I trust the provisions made for greater protection against undesirables entering Canada under the Act will be associated with equally effective means for guarding the health, both physical and mental of the immigrant after his admission to Canada.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER,
A. W. TOLMIE.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Exhibition Branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, this branch having been transferred from the Department of Agriculture, July 1, 1918, under P.C. 1348.

Throughout the fiscal year 1918-19 the exhibition staff, besides giving the proper care to our stock of exhibition goods, which require constant attention and much labour, was busily engaged in preparatory work for coming exhibitions, and in assisting other departments who needed their services.

The services of our demonstrator were loaned from May to November, 1918, to the Department of Agriculture, where he fulfilled the duties of agricultural representative for Military District No. 3, and from December to March he was attached to the Records Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Our mineralogist assisted in the Geological Survey Museum from September to March.

Our fruit expert besides doing over some of our old fruit at headquarters, was sent to the Niagara district, to gather from the new fruit crop sufficient stock to be pro-

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cessed, to fill the ever-increasing demand made upon us for this material by emigration agents in Great Britain and the United States for exhibition purposes at the different fairs where it is deemed proper to display the natural products of Canada.

The chief decorator of this branch, besides assisting the fruit expert, was engaged in drafting and executing new exhibit cases and stands for a permanent exhibit in Chicago; also for exhibits to be placed in the state fairs at which your agents are to take part this year.

On a request made by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, we supplied the material and installed an exhibit of bottled and natural fruits for them at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, covering some fifteen hundred square feet.

Work in connection with the proper treatment of our numerous specimens of Canadian fauna against moth, is now in hand and proceeding satisfactorily.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, ONT.,
W. R. LITTLE.

I beg to submit the following report on immigration work in the Eastern District:—

Organization.—On the 1st of January, 1919, I was appointed Commissioner of Immigration for the above district, which includes all that portion of Canada east of Port Arthur and jurisdiction over Canadian immigration inspectors stationed at United States Atlantic ports. In the eastern district there are 108 ports of entry and 261 immigration officers and employees who may be classified as follows:

Agents.. . . .	8
Assistant agents.. . . .	4
Medical inspectors.. . . .	11
Inspectors.. . . .	96
Stenographers and clerks.. . . .	9
Interpreters.. . . .	4
Deportation officers.. . . .	7
Matrons.. . . .	4
Guards.. . . .	24
Firemen, watchmen, etc.. . . .	7
Special agent.. . . .	1
Cooks.. . . .	2
Servants.. . . .	2
Special officers.. . . .	2
Inspector of immigrant children.. . . .	1
Relieving inspectors.. . . .	7
Travelling immigration officers.. . . .	4
Immigration officers.. . . .	3
Travelling inspector.. . . .	1
Customs—Immigration officers.. . . .	64
Total.. . . .	261
Head office staff.. . . .	6
	267

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Immigration.—The following is a statement of admissions and rejections at border ports during the fiscal year 1918-19:—

	Admissions.	Rejections.
Andover.. . . .	35	
Armstrong.. . . .	11	12
Aroostook Junction.. . . .	50	1
Aultsville.. . . .	50	
Beebe Junction.. . . .	1,136	83
Bridgeburg.. . . .	1,598	1,015
Brockville.. . . .	158	17
Charlotte.. . . .	38	2
Clair.. . . .	10	1
Coaticook.. . . .	619	30
Cobourg.. . . .	25	9
Comin's Mills.. . . .	56	5
Connors.. . . .	7	
Cornwall.. . . .	183	123
Courtwright.. . . .	2	
Crystal Beach.. . . .	58	37
Debec.. . . .	67	
Dundee.. . . .	11	
Edmundston.. . . .	63	8
Erie Beach.. . . .	1	54
Fairhaven.. . . .	3	
Fort Erie.. . . .	274	127
Frelighsburg.. . . .	5	
Georgeville.. . . .	....	1
Grand Falls.. . . .	12	
Grand Manan.. . . .	....	2
Green River.. . . .	3	
Hemmingford.. . . .	14	91
Hereford.. . . .	18	4
Highwater.. . . .	1,678	83
Kingston.. . . .	72	4
Lacolle.. . . .	237	116
L'Etete.. . . .	6	17
Lewiston.. . . .	131	64
McAdam Junction.. . . .	1,978	61
Malone.. . . .	264	73
Mansonville.. . . .	13	
Megantic.. . . .	117	
Milltown.. . . .	20	12
Morrisburg.. . . .	9	1
Niagara Falls.. . . .	1,568	2,640
Niagara-on-the-Lake.. . . .	10	14
Parry Sound.. . . .	....	3
Point Edward.. . . .	123	
Port Lambton.. . . .	35	
Prescott.. . . .	262	58
Queenston.. . . .	....	1
Richmond Road.. . . .	7	
Rockport.. . . .	5	
Rouses Point.. . . .	455	217
St. Agnes.. . . .	106	38
St. Albans.. . . .	1,203	220
St. Andrews.. . . .	27	6
St. Leonards.. . . .	66	1
St. Regis.. . . .	116	1
St. Stephen.. . . .	128	43
Sarnia.. . . .	813	174
Sault Ste. Marie.. . . .	878	147
Sombra.. . . .	9	
Stanhope.. . . .	27	2
Toronto.. . . .	10	3
Upper Mills.. . . .	3	7
Walkerville.. . . .	162	597
Wallaceburg.. . . .	1	
Windsor.. . . .	3,381	2,895
Wolf Island.. . . .	2	1
Totals.. . . .	18,429	9,121

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Statement of admissions and rejections at ocean ports during the fiscal year 1918-19:—

	Admissions.	Rejections.
Quebec..	287	5
Halifax..	1,606	3
St. John..	7,034	6
North Sydney..	513	3
New York..	1,808	5
Boston..	2	....
Portland..	21	....
Totals..	11,271	22

Overseas immigration during the next few years will no doubt depend upon the economic conditions in Europe. As a general rule there will be more immigration from countries which can more readily find the means of reconstruction than from countries which are on the verge of economic exhaustion. In so far as the domestic servant problem is concerned, it may be of interest to note that there is a movement in the United Kingdom to secure recognition of domestic service as a skilled occupation. It is proposed to furnish junior technical education at the expense of local educational authorities aided by state grants.

Medical Inspection of Immigrants.—I assume that in future the medical officers who undertake the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen will be officers of the Department of Health. The twelfth annual report of the inspector of feeble-minded for Ontario shows the necessity for a very careful examination of overseas immigrants. The administration fines prescribed by the amendments to the Immigration Act will no doubt ensure a more careful selection of immigrants by agents of transportation companies.

Seamen.—Ocean ports: The amendments to the Immigration Act provide for a more strict civil and medical examination of seamen. At the present time monthly reports are received of seamen who are landed, discharged, or who desert.

Ports on the Great Lakes: Instructions have been issued to immigration officers at ports of entry on the Great Lakes regarding the manifesting of seamen who ship from United States ports. Monthly reports are also received showing particulars of seamen who desert or who are discharged. The manifests and monthly reports form the basis for action under the reciprocal arrangement for the deportation to the United States of seamen who effect illegal entry and who may be subject to deportation.

Deportations.—The number of persons deported after having entered or landed in Canada was 273, of whom 181 were deported to the United States and 92 to other countries.

	To United States.	To Other Countries.
Accompanying..	1	3
Blindness.. . . . .	....	1
Criminality..	106	28
Desertion.. . . . .	....	2
Drug habit..	5	....
Epilepsy.. . . . .	....	1
Immorality..	4	4
Insanity..	15	19
Mentally defective..	2	....
Paralysis..	1	1
Prostitution..	9	7
Public charge..	30	22
Syphilis..	1
Tuberculosis..	1	1
Vagrancy..	7	2
Totals..	181	92

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The immigration agency in Montreal may be designated as the clearing house for deports to European countries from all districts. Considerable delay has been experienced in executing orders for deportation not only on account of the difficulty of securing transatlantic accommodation but also by reason of the precautions taken by the consuls of allied and neutral countries in issuing passports.

Investigations.—Numerous investigations were made in the following cases:—

- (a) Persons alleged to have effected illegal entry.
- (b) Persons alleged to be subject to deportation from causes arising subsequent to entry.
- (c) Applications for entry and appeal cases.
- (d) The entry of aliens applying for naturalization.
- (e) Enemy subjects.
- (f) Persons alleged to be anarchists, bolshevists or revolutionists.

Several revolutionists were arrested, some of whom were deported, interned, or are still held pending deportation.

Passports.—Immigration officers at ocean ports are charged with the administration of the Order in Council of the 9th of August, 1917 (P. C. 2173), which provides that no person shall embark in Canada upon any ship or vessel to any destination, outside of Canada, or the United States, without a valid passport.

Exeats.—Officers at ports of entry still enforce the provisions of the regulations which prohibit enemy subjects from leaving Canada without an exeat. Reports which have recently been received show that there is no widespread movement of enemy subjects from Canada to the United States.

Literacy Test.—The amendment to the Immigration Act provides for a literacy test. It may be of interest to note that in 1901 there were 680,132 persons in Canada who could neither read nor write, and in 1911 the number was 663,453, a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent in ten years.

Buildings.—Suitable accommodation for the inspection and detention of passengers has been provided at Lacolle Junction. Arrangements have also been made for the erection of a joint customs and immigration building on the King Edward highway at Lacolle village. Office accommodation has also been provided and equipped at the dock at Toronto for the inspection of passengers arriving by vessels from Charlotte. Better accommodation has also been provided at Queenston bridge and also at Sarnia for the inspection of passengers by vessel from Detroit. More commodious and suitable quarters should be provided at the lower bridge and the upper steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls, at the Windsor ferry dock and at Walkerville. Representations have already been made by the department to have an overhead passage erected from the shed where steamers dock at St. John, N.B., to the examining room, so that third-class passengers can proceed direct from the vessel to the examining room without coming in contact with cabin passengers.

REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WINNIPEG, MAN., THOMAS GELLEY.

On account of war conditions, there has been very little emigration from the British Isles and other European countries to Western Canada, but since the armistice has been signed, large numbers of soldiers' dependents have arrived and are continuing to do so.

Immigration from the United States.—Although the number of immigrants settling in Western Canada during the last four years has not been as large as in pre-

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war times, there has been a noticeable and gratifying increase in the proportionate amount of live stock, effects and wealth brought into the country.

No alien enemies were admitted and no effort was made to encourage the immigration of any other class than bona fide agriculturists.

Deportations.—There were eighty-seven deportations carried out by officers under the jurisdiction of this office, as compared with one hundred and thirty-two during the previous year. Of the eighty-seven, fifty-three were deported to the United States and thirty-two were taken to Montreal on their way to European countries.

Farm Labourers.—Special rates of one cent per mile from the boundary line were granted by the railway companies to farm labourers coming temporarily to Canada from the United States to assist in the spring and fall work on farms in the Prairie Provinces. In the spring, fourteen hundred were admitted at western boundary ports, and in the fall eleven hundred were admitted. A large number returned south to their homes as soon as freeze-up set in.

Immigration Hall, Winnipeg.—Although there has been practically no European immigration to provide for, this hall has afforded accommodation and shelter for six hundred and sixty-four immigrants during the year, who were passing through Winnipeg to western points. There were also twenty indigent persons cared for. The total number of meals supplied to the above persons was 2,135, at a total cost of \$228.80, showing an average cost of 10.71 cents per meal. This includes the meals supplied to the matron in charge of the hall, and to occasional deports who were held in Winnipeg on their way east or south.

The two upper floors of No. 1 Immigration Hall, as well as the buildings known as No. 2 and No. 3 Halls, are still in the temporary possession of the Military Hospitals Commission.

Western Immigration Halls and Agencies.—During the year, sixteen interior immigration halls and agencies have been closed by departmental instructions, but the following eleven, confined to the more unsettled districts of the country, are still open for the reception and temporary care of immigrants.

In Alberta: Edmonton, Athabasca, Edson, Donnelly, Grouard, Peace River, Spirit River and Grande Prairie.

In Saskatchewan: North Battleford, Prince Albert and North Portal.

The closing of halls, as mentioned above, also caused a reduction of staff at the points affected, from thirty-three to seventeen.

The superintendent of Western Agencies has regularly inspected the halls and agencies during the year.

Western Boundary Ports.—There are now twenty-eight boundary ports under the jurisdiction of this office, and the length of the international boundary line included in the Western district is from Port Arthur, Ont., to Kingsgate, B.C., a distance of approximately fourteen hundred miles. The number of the inspection staff (including customs officers acting as immigration inspectors) is forty-one.

Grain Exhibits.—During the year, samples of the best grains, grasses, vegetables, and other products grown in the Prairie Provinces, were purchased, prepared, packed, and shipped by the grain warehouse, in connection with the Winnipeg office, to the important fairs and exhibitions in the United States, and to the Canadian Government agencies and public schools in that country. This has proved to be a very effective method of advertising the agricultural products of Western Canada.

The following figures show the number of cases sent out:—

Grains and grasses in straw.. . . .	cases.	96
Threshed grains.. . . .	boxes.	21
Vegetables.. . . .	crates.	74
Cheese, cereals, bacon, etc.. . . .	boxes.	15
Assorted exhibits for schools.. . . .	"	117

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Permits (P.C. 1433).—On November 20, 1918, the regulations requiring males of military age to obtain permits before leaving Canada were rescinded. This relieved the various agencies and boundary ports of a great deal of work, as it no longer necessitated an outgoing inspection of persons leaving Canada.

Investigations.—The practical disbandment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, when that force was called upon for overseas service, caused us to turn to the various provincial police organizations for assistance in making investigations, and in the location and detention of undesirables coming within the provisions of the Immigration Act. I am pleased to be able to report that every assistance was obtained from these forces, and that the best of good feeling and co-operation exists between them and this office. The re-establishment of the R.N.W.M. Police, and the appointment of an investigating officer, will greatly facilitate this important branch of our work.

The demand for farm hands, domestic servants, etc., for western farms, was brisk, and the Labour Bureau in connection with the Winnipeg office received applications, and placed immigrants in the Prairie Provinces, as follows:—

	Total applications.	Total No. placed.
Farm labourers..	6,501	5,393
Married couples..	49	13
Domestics and housekeepers..	60	3

Farm Wages.—Wages showed an increase over previous years, and would appear to still have an upward tendency. For last year, the average was as follows:—

Farm hands, experienced..	\$55 to \$65	per month.
“ “ inexperienced..	35 to 45	“ “
Married couples..	75	“ “
Domestic servants..	25	“ “
(All including board and lodging.)		

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, VANCOUVER, B.C., A. L. JOLLIFFE.

I beg to submit annual report covering the Pacific district for the year ending March 31, 1919. In August, 1918, the Pacific district was organized, the various immigration officers in the said district coming under the jurisdiction of this office, and I am pleased to be able to report that the same has resulted in a better co-ordination and increased efficiency in the administration of the Immigration Acts.

During the past six months there has been increased activity along the international border. This no doubt may be accounted for by the fact that the Order in Council prohibiting the entry of labour has been withdrawn in so far as the admission from the United States is concerned at border ports. The number of rejections has materially increased, and our officers are all rigidly enforcing the regulations. At the port of Vancouver during the past year, the number of passengers arriving is considerably less than that of the previous fiscal period, owing to the fact that in 1917-18 there was a movement of over 70,000 Chinese to France. There is, however, an actual increase of over 400 per cent in the number of immigrants landed. Below will be found a comparative statement giving figures covering the items referred to above:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Passengers arriving at Vancouver..	115,012	48,384
Immigrants landed..	664	3,478
Tourists entering at Vancouver..	114,738	40,698
Deportations..	70	91

During the past year, we have been called upon to investigate a number of cases where the heads of families in British Columbia have desired to bring their dependents

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to Canada for permanent residence, and this work apparently is increasing as time goes on.

Below will be found a statement giving information relative to detentions in our building at this port:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Number of persons detained... ..	11,090	7,858
Number of meals supplied... ..	79,655	81,505
Cost of janitors, supplies... ..	\$249.57	\$361.61
Building account, balance in favour of department on years' detention and maintenance charges.	\$13,366.50	\$9,962.50

At the port of Victoria, the Chinese business during the past year has been very heavy. The number of exempt cases amounting to 135 as against 70 the previous year. There has also been a general increase in all branches of immigration work at that port.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA, LONDON, ENGLAND, J. OBED SMITH.

Although the armistice has been signed and hostilities have largely ceased, conditions have arisen which will continue to suspend any active propaganda looking to emigration to Canada until the autumn of this year, which will result in no adequate opportunity of moving people until the spring of 1920, although all our offices are receiving continually increasing numbers of enquiries regarding Canada.

The necessity for repatriating Canadian troops and their dependents being of paramount importance, shipping will not be available for new emigration until after the winter season has set in.

It is noted among returning Canadian officers and soldiers an increasing desire to devote their attention to agriculture and kindred industries in Canada, and the bountiful provision made for their financial and other assistance by the Canadian Government, through the Land Settlement Board, has been largely responsible for what bids fair to be a satisfactory result.

When an emigration propaganda is possible, the British ex-Service man will renew with vigour his enquiries regarding Canada, and if similar advantageous terms are offered to them I have no doubt a large number will desire to take advantage of what appears, on examination, to be the most acceptable scheme propounded for the benefit of those who desire to settle on the land anywhere.

The British Government have apparently decided to follow very much along the same lines, but the disadvantage of having only comparatively small areas of land available in the British Isles leaves Canada in a very advantageous position in this regard.

We cannot, however, at the moment, offer direct inducements to British ex-Service men to emigrate because of lack of travelling facilities and the obvious obligation on Canada to re-establish her own sons first; but the indications are very strong that, given fair inducements, our department will not have to seek in vain for a large number of excellent emigrants, who will at least take with them the advantage of open-air training and that healthy physical condition which is so essential to successful work on the land in Canada.

For this purpose and for these reasons it is desirable, in my opinion, that a large and continuous supply of informative literature be made available for use in the British Isles for many enquirers.

No agencies being open on the continent of Europe during the past fiscal year, I have no reports to make thereon.

Lectures.—Continuing to give lectures on Canada to school children and to others where the opportunity arose has been the policy adopted during the past year. A

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restriction on lighting arrangements militated against work of this kind, but after the signing of the Armistice we found an increasing demand both from adults and scholars for lectures on Canada and these we have been able to satisfy in every case, including a number of lectures given by some of our best agents in Imperial military camps. We have not failed to keep Canada well before desirable classes here, although emphasizing the practical impossibility of moving across the seas until the spring of 1920.

Exhibitions and Shows.—We have had no exhibits available since the commencement of war (save apples) and we could not have made an exhibition worthy of Canada even if the opportunity had been available. Most of the exhibitions and shows that were held in previous years were again cancelled during the year 1918.

We have made the best of the stock in hand, and have produced an exhibition of Canada's grain and other resources in all our excellent show windows and we appreciate the sending for our exhibition expert that he might, on the ground in Canada, select such exhibits as he knows are so urgently required for the work over here. Already the list of exhibitions and shows during 1919, indicates a return to the old order as soon as possible, and we will need very urgently a very large stock of exhibits of all kinds, including manufactured articles and branches of Canada's natural resources.

School Atlas.—Having been advised by the department that a revised edition is in print and will soon be issued, we have taken the opportunity of releasing our present stock from storage and are making excellent use of it amongst school children, who have not been provided with such a geographical opportunity since the war started, and those children who were nine or ten years old at the beginning of the war have now reached an age when their native discrimination ought to be of value in our attempt to guide their minds and interests towards Canada.

Canadian News Items.—This excellent system of propaganda has been continued, and we have obtained results far exceeding our expectations. We have spent nothing in advertising, and it is all the more gratifying that the good-will of the public press in the British Isles has been retained to its present extent.

Expenditure.—The amount expended here for all purposes (not including repatriation) has been:—

Fiscal year ended	March 31, 1914..	£91,000
"	" " 1915..	57,100
"	" " 1916..	31,600
"	" " 1917..	27,400
"	" " 1918..	28,500
"	" " 1919..	32,700

Sailings to Canada.—Because shipping has been needed and is likely to continue to be required for the return of soldiers and the repatriation of their dependents, very little space has been available for ordinary passengers and emigrants. We are continuing the arduous duty of repatriating Canadian officers and soldiers and their dependents, and this matter will be dealt with in detail in a subsequent report on repatriation. It suffices to say that we have not lost sight of the true work of this department in the way of emigration propaganda, while endeavouring to place safely back in Canada without undue delay the many thousands who came overseas to their soldier husbands, and, in addition, twenty-five to thirty thousand British women who have married Canadian soldiers since the war started.

Passport Restrictions.—The regulations laid down by the Home Authorities that no person can leave these shores without the permission of the British Government, as illustrated by an official passport, has been continued, with the exception that I have been able to repatriate the wives and children of all Canadian officers and soldiers on my personal certificate, without any passport at all.

Emigration Returns.—The British Board of Trade have not issued any figures during the past year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN, G. BOGUE SMART.

Child immigration has, as is known by those interested, been in operation nearly fifty years. It has always been the subject of philanthropic work with the purpose in view of checking pauperism, ignorance, and the moral depreciation of the race. Perhaps in no other enterprise for the good of humanity has there been a greater degree of unselfish devotion than has been shown in this uplifting Christian service.

From a national point of view there are three great purposes to serve as separated from the motives of those who carry on this work. These are (1) the interests of the children; (2) the interests of the community which receives them; and (3) the interests of the community which sends them forth. The change from habitations and surroundings in densely populated centres, where influences are of the loosest character, into the training homes of the various societies and State institutions in the Old Country, where the children are reared with sole regard for their future welfare and brought under strict rules of discipline, must have an abiding effect in reforming the condition of life. Then at a later period when this necessary preliminary training has been completed to transfer the children to the second change absolutely different from all their previous experiences makes only for the saving of such children to lives of usefulness for their future in Canada.

No less advantageous to a new country, particularly one seeking population of the right kind, is the arrival of these young men and women who will go to make up the future population of our country. There are thousands of examples which may be cited as to the progress and general success attending this class and their absorption into the general population. What is more desirable to the country seeking additions to her population than boys and girls generally of the age to begin work who have been educated and trained with the sole object of fitting them to be strong, healthy, God-fearing citizens in a new and promising land.

The testing time arrived sooner than the people of this country could have expected and we are now able to prove beyond contradiction the results of the early training of thousands of these children in their rushing to the colours in the time of their country's need. It is now known that practically every boy of military age and physical fitness, who had been brought to this country by the societies from their own training homes and the State schools voluntarily enlisted to serve in the great war. It is besides a satisfaction to the communities from which these children come to realize that their conditions of life in this country, together with their previous training, have brought about such commendable and permanent results, not only in their own lives but in that of the nation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is nothing to report as to the arrivals of children from Great Britain, as the movement has been suspended since 1916. This is in consequence to the dangers attendant on ocean travel as well as to the shortage of shipping, during the great war.

This year, however, it is expected that the movement will be resumed as there was no cessation in the carrying on of the work of reclaiming children in Great Britain during the period of the war. This applies to all the organizations engaged in child immigration.

The employment by our farmers and others seeking this class of apprenticeship and help will show no diminution as the demands during the past year were as great as ever.

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Statement of the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada by the principal organizations in Great Britain during the past 19 years, also the number of applications annually received at their Canadian Receiving and Distributing Homes during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children Emigrated.	Applications Received.
1900-1...	977	5,783
1901-2...	1,540	8,587
1902-3...	1,979	14,219
1903-4...	2,212	16,573
1904-5...	2,808	17,833
1905-6...	3,264	19,374
1906-7...	1,455	15,800
1907-8...	2,375	17,239
1908-9...	2,424	15,417
1909-10...	2,422	18,477
1910-11...	2,524	21,768
1911-12...	2,689	31,040
1912-13...	2,642	33,493
1913-14...	2,318	32,417
1914-15...	1,799	30,854
1915-16...	821	31,725
1916-17...	251	28,990
1917-18...	.....	17,916
1918-19...	.....	11,718

The following contains a record of the poor law children who were subject to the direct inspection of myself and assistants during the past year classified in such a way as will enable the reader to readily understand the conditions under which the children were found by our inspections:—

The number of children found in homes and situations—

Good..	819
Fair..	23
Unsatisfactory..	4

Health—

Good ..	838
Fair..	7
Unsatisfactory..	1

Progress—

Good..	786
Fair..	47
Unsatisfactory...	13

Conduct and character—

Good....	803
Fair..	39
Unsatisfactory..	4
Poor law boys, formerly under the supervision of this department, who have enlisted for overseas service..	156
Killed in action..	56
Died of wounds..	7
Wounded or missing..	12
Died..	3
Prisoner of war..	1
Joined the navy..	4
Promoted..	7
Awarded honours..	4
Returned to Canada..	14
Temporarily lost track of..	40
Removed to new address..	8
Returned to home..	6
Working in munition factory..	■
Marriages..	8
Deaths..	2
Removed to United States..	2
Special reports..	7
Number of children eligible for inspection—January 1, 1918..	871
Duplicate and special reports made during the year..	339
Total number of inspections and reports made, 1918..	1,210

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Children under indenture (poor law)—

Wage earning, 626; total wage, \$71,704.80.

Average age 16½ years.

Children under indenture (poor law) for board, clothing and schooling, not wage earning, 210; average age, 13.84 years.

MEMORANDUM respecting my inspections of Records of Receiving and Distributing Homes.

All institutions engaged in child emigration and having receiving Homes in Canada, maintain a definite system of regular annual, and often more frequent visits to each child apprenticed to farmers and others. The records of each individual case are made available for inspection by an officer of this department.

The inspection of these records has served a most useful purpose. The cases which might show defects or grounds for unfitness, etc., are proportionately few in numbers and in nearly every case, as years have passed, such progress has been shown as should remove any objections or reasons for questioning their fitness for citizenship in Canada. There have been only a comparatively few child deportations to the Old Country, and these have been carried out by the societies voluntarily, without delay, rather than by following the ordinary legal process of deportation.

These organizations have emigrated to Canada over 73,000 children, and at the present time there are at least 6,000 still under supervision, reports regarding which have required a careful and often a somewhat laborious and lengthy examination. This is the only supervision of the homes by the Government and all that has been considered necessary; the reports being made so comprehensive as to be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy, and complete.

The main purpose of our inspection of the home reports is to inquire into the health, deportment, treatment and progress of the individual child.

Health.—It is gratifying to find in general, good health amongst the children; this is to a great extent due to the general provision under which the child is emigrated, and a very careful medical examination is carried out, and those defective in mind or body are kept in the Old Country. Few cases of ill health have come under my notice.

Deportment.—These children are received for training early in years and placed under strict rules of conduct, health and wholesome environment, genuine religious teaching and a proper reverence for truth, sobriety and right living, the effect of which is to inculcate foundational tendencies of character which must be lasting.

The children are more or less prone to be affected by their new surroundings and it is often a matter of regret that the farmer or other employer seems sometimes to overlook responsibility. Unfortunately we have had cases of children's early training being thus impaired. In really evident cases of bad influences the homes are obliged to cancel the engagement. Such cases are as a rule reported to me, and the child is forthwith taken from such surroundings.

I am pleased to record that on the whole these children have maintained a high reputation for character and conduct.

Treatment.—On the whole the foster parents, if they may be so termed, treat these children well. A large majority being childless parents, become closely attached to and have a most affectionate regard for them. Others, who are anxious to secure the child for help alone—and while the greater majority are naturally of this class, and perhaps less thoughtful than they might be, yet of this majority there are few who fail to realize some responsibility for the child's future and endeavour to treat him with fair consideration.

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Of those of tender years provision is made for their attendance at school and the home authorities have wisely arranged for regular reports from teachers and others regarding their individual progress.

The object in general of the close inspection of the individual reports has been, not only to keep in touch with the work of the various homes but to show them that the department intends to be thoroughly alive to the importance of the thorough fitness of all children brought to Canada, and it is quite evident that the various organizations are consequently influenced in the quality of their emigration work, not only regarding the class of children emigrated and their suitability for life in Canada, but to place these children under such conditions as the Government would approve.

The following statement shows the number of applications received by the various agencies for children during the year just ended.

Society or Agency—	Applications Received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba..	6,698
Miss Macpherson, Stratford..	438
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan..	300
National Children's Home and Orphanage, Hamilton..	995
Mr. Quarrier's, "Fairknowe" Home, Brockville..	492
Mrs. Birt, Marchmont Home, Belleville..	399
Mrs. Smyley, "The Combe," Hespeler..	50
The Catholic Emigration Association, St. George's Home, Ottawa..	1,886
The Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Sherbrooke, P.Q..	60
Mr. J. T. Middlemore, Halifax, N.S..	150
The Salvation Army Agency, Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, P.Q..	250

The great success of this work is beyond doubt to be attributed to the favourable conditions met with in Canada whose illimitable territory and vast resources have abundantly enabled her to absorb and assimilate the children and find profitable employment for their energies.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES, W. J. WHITE.

OTTAWA, April 1, 1919.

SIR,—Many influences during the first six months of the past fiscal year were factors in hindering, in some measure, the movement of settlers from the United States to Canada and reducing the number to a figure less than we had reason to expect had they not existed.

One of these was the restriction placed upon a movement to points outside of the United States of males between the ages of 21 and 45 and the imposition of the Draft Act which made it impossible for men in this class to move unless granted special permission, generally very difficult to obtain.

Those in this class were the people to whom our agents were giving special attention.

The draft took from the ranks of our prospective settlers many young men, who with their families, had already made arrangements to move to Canada. In consequence, these families were broken up and in the meantime they were lost to us. Notwithstanding this, the records of the Department will show that a surprising number of a good class entered Canada during that period, many of them having secured permission for temporary leave. They took advantage of this for the purpose of looking over the country and making selections so as to be in readiness when they would be permitted to make a permanent move, while others were able to secure permission for a permanent stay. It was a repetition of the conditions that were

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brought about at the time that the United States went into the war, but possibly they were now more acute by reason of the stringent regulations made necessary in order to increase the fighting force of that country.

The interest in Canada was no less keen than in the past and while the results may not seem to be commensurate with the efforts employed, there was no sign of discouragement on the part of our agents, for they were fully aware of the reasons. They knew that as soon as there were changed conditions in the world's war there would be an immediate response to reward them for the work they had been doing. Their programme of education was being continued, and they were keeping alive the interest they had already aroused. This was growing and therefore satisfactory. They continually reported that in all the districts they visited they had found a warmer feeling towards Canada. The war and the fact that Canada and the United States were fighting side by side was a wonderful influence in bringing the two countries closer together and causing a seeking after information about Canada, greater than had ever been previously known.

During all the year, there was carried on a propaganda of advertising fully as great as in the past, literature was forwarded to thousands of applicants, districts where it appeared likely settlers could be secured were visited by our agents and every legitimate effort used to keep up and increase the interest in Canada.

Another factor that was an influence in reducing the number of entries to Canada as compared with some few years past was the reservation made in the homestead areas for returned soldiers. This temporarily reduced the interest in a large number of intending settlers. The invitation to Canada for the purpose of taking up a homestead was no longer a slogan that could be effectively worked, yet we found a considerable number taking advantage of the opportunities offered in districts where homesteads were available to others than returned soldiers.

Even without war conditions and our free land grant so materially reduced we could not have looked for the trainload after trainload of settlers and their effects, that we witnessed in 1910 and 1911 when we had almost an illimitable number of homesteads to give to settlers. He could then leave a train in almost any district of the three provinces, travel a few miles and get his 160 acres. To-day this cannot be done. The homestead that he took up then is now worth \$25 to \$50 an acre. Its owner has become rich. A good portion of our work now consists of inducing the man who has sold his farm in his own home State at anywhere from \$200 to \$300 an acre, to move to Canada where he can secure three or four, or more acres at a price less than he obtained for the one he sold, and he will get land fully as good as that he would leave. There is still sufficient land in Canada to supply many thousands of these people but of course it now has to be purchased. We will not see the settlers enter Canada in such large numbers as in 1910-11 but we will see a steady flow month by month of the class of settlers who have money with which to purchase. Our correspondence warrants this statement. It is to be hoped though that the continued rise in the price of farm lands in the United States will not cause our dealers to increase the prices of salable property to figures that will delay the movement we fully expect.

The last six months of the year have shown that what looked like unappreciated effort on the part of the agents during the early period of the year, was anything but that. Although achievement was not as rapid as we had hoped the discontinuance of the war would bring, on looking back now it is readily understood.

The signing of the armistice in November did not bring about the movement to Canada that we hoped, yet there were good reasons for it. The lateness of the season was against it, notwithstanding the keen interest exhibited by many who wished to make the move. Then, too, there was the interest at home in preparation for the return of the troops which might be looked for at any time. Yet we secured a great

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number, as the reports will show, and we had the satisfaction of work ahead which would largely repay the efforts of the year. In this we were not disappointed. During January, February, and March, the movement westward to Canada was greater than it had been for some years. This was the advance guard of the large influx of settlers that we may confidently expect during 1919-20. It was made up of settlers taking with them large sums of money to invest in Canadian lands and but little of it for speculation. To them there was a merit in these lands, for in bringing them under production they would be brought to a condition that would make them fully as remunerative as the land they had sold in their home States at from four to five times the price they were paying for the Canadian lands.

One of the best evidences of the high class of the settlers was shown in the demand for lands to purchase and the consequent reasonable increase in the price obtained by Canadian owners.

During the year every agent was active in his particular field. The methods adopted were not all similar, but the general campaign was the same. Different methods were adopted in different districts, and the plan of carrying these out was left largely to the agent's discretion, who, being familiar with his territory, knew the means most suitable for carrying on the work in that locality.

At various exhibitions held throughout the States were installed exhibits of Canadian-grown grain, roots, fruit, and vegetables. At these fairs, literature was distributed, and the demand for it, the care taken of it after receiving it, showed an appreciative interest. During the period of the war, our activities in placing exhibits and taking advantage of the invitations to exhibit Canadian products was not as extensive as before the war.

Realizing the deep and growing interest in the United States and having assurance of a welcome almost anywhere, I feel it would be a good time to increase our fair work. I will take the liberty at an early date of submitting a programme outlining places where exhibits could be installed to advantage. We have had assurance from several fair boards that they would gladly welcome the Canadian exhibit as one of their exhibition attractions. These come from the States in which we have never shown, and also from fair boards which at one time did not think it advisable to allow Canada to exhibit.

Our advertising propaganda has been carefully looked after. The best farm papers and high-class country weeklies were the mediums used.

"Canada West," our well-known periodical, containing entirely new matter each year, has had a wide circulation. The demand for it has been great, but we have been able to meet it.

I am confident in making the statement that Canada and Canada's resources, especially those of agriculture, through the efforts of the agents, by means of literature, advertising, lectures and exhibits, there has been established a line of work that has made Canada known throughout the United States in a way that could not have been accomplished by any other means.

The schools of the United States to-day are teaching about Canada in a manner never done before. At one time, what was taught of Canada was the extent of its icebergs, the wildness of its natives, and the general unsuitability for the existence of the ordinary white man. These errors are not taught now. Their geographies are revised. Grain fields, mining scenes, fruit orchards and pleasant homes are pictured, and the text matter is intended to show to the pupils that in the country across the line there lives a people as happy and contented as they are, enjoying privileges equal to their own and with an environment that makes them akin to themselves in this respect.

It is not too early to offer a prediction of what may be expected during the coming year. I feel that we will see an excellent class of settlers helping to fill up vacancies

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in the older settled districts and going forward into new localities, increasing land values, and a general tendency to further uplift the splendid conditions that now exist throughout the entire West. I base this largely on the foregoing statements which show that land prices in the United States are increasing to an extent that makes it possible for the owner to sell at good figures and secure equally as good land at about one-tenth the price. I feel that with the increased price of land in the United States, the rentals for land have also increased, and the renter feels that paying \$12 to \$15 per acre rent for land, and sometimes higher, is not a paying proposition, and he is looking around for another home. The cheap lands of Western Canada are an attraction.

We may not see the full benefit of our work until later in the season of 1919, but I confidently look for a steady movement beginning during the summer and fall months, and this will continue to grow.

It is not only the western portion of Canada that is attractive. In some of the Eastern and New England States, particularly, it is found that there is a great deal of interest being centred in the Eastern and Maritime Provinces. Quebec will get a large number of new people during the year, as also will New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while the northern portions of Ontario will be largely benefited by the work of the Immigration Department. In Ohio and Indiana there is found to be some interest in Ontario lands, and it would not surprise me if there should be some movement in these States during the next fiscal year.

